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TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Central,
Phone 87.

No. 18,754 號四十五百七千八萬一第 日三十二月五年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1918. 一拜禮 號一月七年七國民華中

PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
1483

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

F R I B O U R G & T R E Y B I R
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

FIRST CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1483

A LING & CO.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1312.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 4.00 p.m.	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 p.m.	" " " "
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every Half Hour
6.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alex. Ross Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all the not already full running at the time when the Company's time-tables, but not special cars can be obtained as special cars at the Company's Office. No special cars will be booked until payment has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque.
Compliments Order representing Best Service.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1483

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tian's Tan)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15
Shum Chai	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30
Shum Chai	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35
Shum Chai	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40
Shum Chai	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45
Shum Chai	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50
Shum Chai	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55
Shum Chai	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00
Shum Chai	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05
Shum Chai	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10
Shum Chai	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15
Shum Chai	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20
Shum Chai	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30
Shum Chai	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35
Shum Chai	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40
Shum Chai	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45
Shum Chai	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50
Shum Chai	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55
Shum Chai	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00
Shum Chai	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05
Shum Chai	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10
Shum Chai	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15
Shum Chai	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20
Shum Chai	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25
Shum Chai	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30
Shum Chai	dep. 9.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35
Shum Chai	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40
Shum Chai	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45
Shum Chai	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50
Shum Chai	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55
Shum Chai	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00
Shum Chai	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05
Shum Chai	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10
Shum Chai	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15
Shum Chai	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20
Shum Chai	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25
Shum Chai	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30
Shum Chai	dep. 10.50	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35
Shum Chai	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40
Shum Chai	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45
Shum Chai	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50
Shum Chai	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55
Shum Chai	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00
Shum Chai	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05
Shum Chai	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10
Shum Chai	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15
Shum Chai	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20
Shum Chai	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25
Shum Chai	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30
Shum Chai	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35
Shum Chai	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40
Shum Chai	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45
Shum Chai	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50
Shum Chai	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55
Shum Chai	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00
Shum Chai	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05
Shum Chai	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10
Shum Chai	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15
Shum Chai	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20
Shum Chai	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25
Shum Chai	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30
Shum Chai	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35
Shum Chai	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40
Shum Chai	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45
Shum Chai	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50
Shum Chai	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55
Shum Chai	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00
Shum Chai	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05
Shum Chai	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10
Shum Chai	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15
Shum Chai	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20
Shum Chai	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25
Shum Chai	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30
Shum Chai	dep. 13.50	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35
Shum Chai	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40
Shum Chai	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45
Shum Chai	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50
Shum Chai	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55
Shum Chai	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00
Shum Chai	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05
Shum Chai	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.10
Shum Chai	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.15
Shum Chai	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.20
Shum Chai	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.25
Shum Chai	dep. 14.45	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.30
Shum Chai	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.30	dep. 1

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RUBBER EAR STOPPLES.

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& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

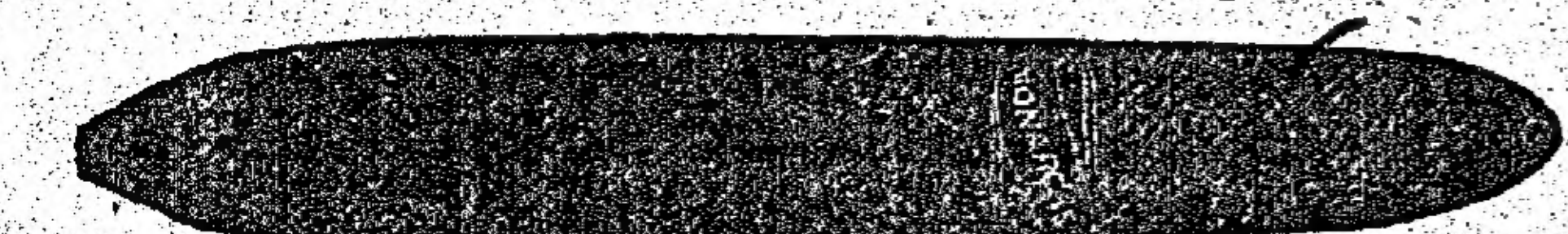
TELEPHONE 29.

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ESTABLISHED 1873



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AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [1881]

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14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... July 17th.
S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Aug. 14th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Sept. 11th.

Three Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).

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Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISEN and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 341. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE COUNT TERAUCHI EXPLAINS. WESTERN FRONT. HOLDING A BRIDGE.

[By "Z."] [10-2]

A young Corporal of the Sherwood Foresters, whose hospital locker beside him held the ribbon of the Military Medal, gave a very calm account of the fighting he had seen during the German thrust from Cambrai. He was not much more than a boy, but a boy with some years of fighting behind him. His decoration he won in the early part of last year in one of the many pushes that gave 1917 its place in history.

He had nothing to say of the endurance and tenacity displayed by himself and his fellows, but from his very plain recital one could grasp that these qualities had been superb in his regiment.

"We went up Wednesday night—that would be the 20th," he said, "and we got down to it to dig in. We were well dug in by Thursday morning when the battle started. The bombardment was heavy, mostly big stuff and gas shells. This line we were on was a reserve line behind a canal. The fighting seemed to be heavy in front of us, but the chips in the front line stuck it until Thursday night, when they retired on to us over the canal. All the bridges and crossings were blown up as they came back—all but one."

"This one bridge was all the Germans had to get over by, and they kept on trying, but they always got it hot from us. They gave it up during the day on Friday, but came at us at night. It was clear moonlight when they came and we could see them. This was their second attempt at night—they tried on the Thursday night, but were beaten off. Friday night some of them must have swum the canal, because we got ten prisoners all sopping wet. We could see the dark masses of them round the bridge and of course our machine-guns and our rifles made a mess of them. They kept on trying pretty much all night, but never got past."

"A queer thing happened on the Friday night. When we saw them coming over we challenged. 'Chuberoo,' they said, 'we're the West Yorks.' We knew quite well who they were and that there were none of the British on that side of the canal and of course they caught in the confusion."

On the Saturday forenoon both our flanking regiments were pushed in and we were pretty nearly surrounded. We did not know it until they began to fire on us, and when we looked round it looked like a gone case. The O.C. worked it fine. He left some of the battalion, a small crush, to hold the line and draw away the attention of the Germans, and the rest of us crept round by a communication trench, between the two bunches of Germans. We got through without much trouble and took up a position beyond them, and with them between us and our men left behind. Then we let them have it and kept up a strong steady fire."

"While we were doing that the covering party followed us by the communication trench and we all got away. We had very few casualties, considering the corner we got into, but we made an awful mess of the enemy. When we were getting through them, the Germans were being led by a man on horseback. He seemed to be urging his men on, the way you see in old pictures of battles. Of course, he was asking for it and he got it alright."

"There was a bit of a lull then while the Germans were trying to bring up their guns and we had retired on to our reserves. We were with them for a bit and then we were shifted a mile or so into support to another regiment. They were pushed in and retired through us and we held the Germans up for a while. They came on thick with a very well-managed machine-gun barrage—the Germans seemed to be very well off for machine-guns all through and through—and we got the word to retire. We went back a bit and then we held them again."

"On the 20th the reserves were holding the line, for we had been relieved, but about eight o'clock we were taken up for a counter-attack. It was a good little fight, we got in amongst them with the bayonet and killed a tidy lot, those that waited for it, and we sent them back about a quarter of a mile."

"We went into support again and were digging in when we were asked to make another counter-attack on another bit of the line. We were game enough for it, and we went over the top on this other bit and drove the Germans back after a bit of fighting. Then we held the line for a while. We were relieved again."

"A week's constant fighting. We had been fighting for a week, as you can judge, with a lot of dodging about to places where the line was weak. This brought us up to the 28th. Very early on that morning we were taken with another lot to make a very heavy push. We did it and sent the Germans back again, but they counter-attacked at once with swarms and swarms of them. I've never seen such a big crowd of them all the time I've been in France. They pushed us back with sheer weight and we retired on to the French, who had come over to back us up."

"The Germans were pushing over their machine-gun barrage pretty effectively, and just as I got within a yard or so of the French trench I got one in the side of the head. We knew the French were behind us, but it was a queer start to land on them suddenly all the same. I didn't know how tired I was until I got hit and then I seemed to be fired to death, all of a sudden. I had to drop it for a few kilometres before I got dressed and then I was bunged straight into a train."

"GERMAN HOME CAMOUFLAGE. An officer who confirmed the Corporal's idea of the German machine-gun fire added the information that the Germans came on firing from the hip."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A GERMAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

The full text of the interview granted by Count Terauchi, Premier of Japan, to Mr. Bernard Falk, who is visiting the Far East, on behalf of the *Daily Mail*, is published by special permission in the *Japan Advertiser*, and throws considerable light on the famous interview reported by Mr. Gregory Mason a month ago. Mr. Falk writes:—

I asked whether he was willing to refer to the statement attributed to him by Mr. Gregory Mason in the *New York Outlook*, namely:—"If the exigencies of international relationships demanded, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany," and observed that if it were left there the statement was liable to be misunderstood in *Entente* countries and might cause an unpleasant sensation."

A HYPOTHETICAL SITUATION. The Premier intimated his willingness to discuss the matter and went on:—"A purely hypothetical but leading question was put to me as to whether under any circumstances after the war a German-Japanese alliance was conceivable, and I replied that if a country found itself entirely isolated with no support or allied relationships, that country, if it became a question of survival, would be bound to consider an offer from another great power. The whole thing was hypothetical and had no bearing on Japan's political outlook, intention and desires. As the question was put to me I could not very well escape it, but the idea would never have originated spontaneously with me. To appreciate its worth the remark should not be violently divorced from its context. Pray understand that I was merely assenting to a statement of the interviewer, who himself was discounting the possibility of a German-Japanese alliance. Remember, also, that I expressly emphasized that in my belief Japan's relations with the *Entente* would continue unalterable. Let me go further and say what I feel very earnestly that under the present circumstances such a contingency as a German-Japanese alliance is impossible."

"Precisely, as you must know, the Japanese people attach the utmost sanctity to international morality and loyalty. It is against our most cherished sentiments to violate international faith or equity national honour, and it is my conviction that nothing will ever lead our people to sin against that principle. Of course, in Japan as in other *Entente* countries, there may be some people who are pro-German—do we not find it so in every country?—but the Japanese people as a whole could never imagine themselves under existing circumstances pro-German."

Later, the Premier said:—"The future of Japan is just as dependent on the victory of the *Entente* as the future of Great Britain, though you are much nearer the actual scene of the conflict and hear the sound of the guns. The feeling of common dependence upon victory is reflected in the way Japan has striven to do her duty by the Allies in such directions as guarding the Indian and Pacific Oceans and sending warships to the Mediterranean. Unhesitatingly I say we are convinced that our future depends on the outcome of this war. If the war did not concern us why should we be Allies? You cannot answer 'solely because of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.' That would be untrue. We realize, for instance, that if the German power in the Far East cannot be broken then the future of Japan is seriously menaced. Of course, Japan entered the war directly as a consequence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance so much is true. But believe me, there was with us the furthest consideration that the outcome of the war would affect the future of Japan. Our services to the Allies, into the details of which I do not think it is necessary to enter fully, bear out our conviction of the necessity of an Allied victory. What this Government has done for the Allies since its appointment may stand as proof of my contention. Had we been content merely to carry on the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance there might have been a justification for the criticism which has been heard in certain quarters at home that under the terms of the Alliance we were not called on to send ships to the Mediterranean."

As he left the room to receive an official caller, Count Terauchi, apologizing for being unable to give me more time, turned and smilingly added:—"Please do not forget that I am one of the original promoters of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and no one can accuse me of disloyalty to this Alliance." There was an obvious note of sincerity in the Premier's closing parting statement which could not fail to impress anyone who heard it."

"I didn't see the Germans come over actually shoulder to shoulder, as I've heard they did in other sectors. They were thicker certainly than we would ever put our men over the top, a good enough target, but they were apart by a pace. They came at us firing from the hip and getting up a good body of fire. Then they had their machine-guns putting over a very clever barrage all the time. Still, I think our men would have liked often to have stuck it longer than they were allowed to—our chaps don't like having to get back. They'd see all right when they got the time to think, that it would all be according to the general plan, but they were so busy killing Germans that they hated to be interrupted."

"The Germans have one new thing, and that's a wacky screen. I saw it first on a distance. They seem to push smoke-boxes in front of the advancing troops and all you can see is a rolling mass of black smoke, coming down in a wave. I don't think it is much good, because it gets patchy and then all you have to do is fire at the base of the cloud when you spot the game. When they get nearer, of course, it is a hopelessly plain trick—you can see the feet moving quite well. The smoke is dense black, showing up very well against all backgrounds, and naturally makes a good target. I bet it killed more Germans than it saved."

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SEALING UP THE SEA LAIRS OF THE HUNS.

LONDON, May 13th.

We are apt to become obsessed by the land warfare, especially the Tigris struggle in the West, where millions of men backed by countless guns confront each other from the North Sea to Switzerland. But what of the British Navy? The Navy works silently on the lonely deep, and we take what it does almost for granted. Yet from time to time there are revealed, as by a lightning flash, glimpses of what the great Service is doing. The raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend, which set every man's pulse throbbing with pride and admiration, has now been followed up by another expedition that completes the daring enterprise. On April 23rd the entrance to the Zeebrugge Canal was closed, and that to Ostend Harbour partially so, by the sinking of obsolete cruisers filled with concrete, and a gap that (owing to a well-understood cause) remained at Ostend has now been sealed by a third blockship, the *Vindictive*, which took an immortal part in the original raid, being badly battered by German shells.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

Thus the British Navy has put the finishing touch to the gallant raid on the two Belgian ports last month. It was an extraordinarily smart piece of work, well worthy of the successors of Drake, who "singled the King of Spain's beard" in the harbour of Cadiz, and of Nelson, who always acted on the principle that the best defence in warfare is to attack the enemy and to keep on attacking him. The main importance of the great adventure at Ostend and Zeebrugge, which have been the bases for German destroyers and submarines near the narrow seas, is that these places are no longer available for tip-and-run expeditions in the case of destroyers, and that the operations of the U-boats are inevitably restricted. This consideration must have a profound effect on enemy activities against our shipping. No doubt the Germans may be trusted to use every endeavour to clear away the blockships, but there is this disadvantage that the sand is piled up at the mouth of each harbour by every tide, so much so, in fact, that constant dredging was necessary in normal times. Dredging will be impossible now, and the Admiralty are well within the mark in stating that the closing of both harbours has been "successfully completed."

WELL DONE FOR V.C.

The cables will have recorded that all who took part in the raids volunteered, each officer and man knowing that the chance of returning was extremely doubtful. Where all are heroes it was difficult, or at least invidious, to ask commanders to select individuals for special honour. Accordingly, I hear that the novel plan has been adopted of inviting all ratings to select among themselves those whom they regard as deserving of decorations.

PARTY POLITICS AGAIN!

Another political crisis! There have been far too many already for the good of the country. The latest crisis is, however, different from any of the others, inasmuch as it was not brought about by some disgruntled politician, but by General Maurice, until lately Director of Military Operations, who charged the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer with deliberately misleading Parliament and the country with regard to the strength of our armies in the field. Of course, if such a charge were true the only thing for the Government would be to resign. But the charge was not true, as Mr. Lloyd George had no difficulty in proving to the House of Commons. The result is that the Prime Minister has strengthened his position in the confidence of the country, General Maurice has been placed on retired pay, and we know now who are the political Bolsheviks in our midst capable of jeopardising our cause for the sake of a party advantage.

PARTY TRUCE AT AN END.

This attack on the Prime Minister marks definitely the end of the party truce which has been more or less observed since the outbreak of the war. The official Liberals ranged themselves behind Mr. Asquith, and voted against the Government on their leader's motion, which, in effect, was a vote of censure, and with them voted also the Pacifists, a sorry gang at any time. Everybody is amazed that Mr. Asquith made such a mistake as to lead the attack. Imagine what it would mean to have a General Election at this juncture! Yet there are people unafraid of forcing one upon the country in order to obtain a political advantage. The men responsible for this will pay the penalty when an election does come in due course. In the meantime the popular verdict is: "Confound their politics!"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated June 28th.

OPIMUM.

The stocks on June 27th were 220 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 135 of Malwa and 12 of Persian and Turkish. There had been neither imports nor exports during the preceding fortnight. The stock of unrefined Benares opium on June 27th was 4 chests of Patna and 300 chests of Benares.

EXPORTS.

There has been practically no change in the export market.

IMPORTS.

Owing to floods in the interior and the unsatisfactory political situation business in cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods still remains at a standstill.

A slightly better demand existed for cotton yarn and more business has been done, but rates gave way somewhat owing to the rise in exchange. Quotations are:—No. 10s 8170-8200; No. 12s at 8180-8210; No. 16s at 8200-8215; No. 21s at 8212-8225; Arakan 17. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 17. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 8,000 bales. The raw cotton market has ruled on the easy side. Chinese grades are quoted at 844-852, while Indian descriptions are nominal at 845-852 per picul. Woolens are quiet and there is nothing doing.

In the metal market a fair quantity of wire nails have been done for forward delivery at various rates. Locally prices are firmer, 1 1/2 to 2 specification being enquired for at 816 per picul. Other lines are quiet with no enquiry.

In window glass local prices are very much below replacing values. With supplies from America restricted, however, a substantial rise is anticipated in the near future. The sugar market is active at reduced prices.

The stock of flour is about 180,000 sacks. The market is quiet and steady. Quotations:—Japanese Spd. Patent 83.64 per sack; Shanghai Flour 83.25; per sack; Australian No. 1 83.00 per sack; Australian No. 2 82.40 per sack.

PORTUGAL'S AIRMEN

THE HIGHEST PAID PILOTS IN THE WORLD.

Portuguese aviators are the highest paid fighting men in the world, lieutenant pilots receiving an equivalent of £20 a day. There are a number of Portuguese officers in both the British and the French aviation service, and they receive the difference between the pay allotted them by the Army they are with and the allowance made by the Portuguese Government.

So far no Portuguese escadrille has been put into the field, but after the youths now in training receive their brevets as pilots it is expected they will be formed into separate units and will be attached to the Portuguese Expeditionary Force which holds a small sector in Flanders, between the Belgian and British troops. French aeroplanes will be used by the Portuguese.

Portuguese pilots must pay for the upkeep of their mechanicians out of their salaries, but this still leaves them a sum far in excess of what aviators in other armies receive. American pilots are the next highest paid to the Portuguese, but a captain pilot in the United States Army will receive only \$12 a day. A lieutenant in the French aviation service earns a little more than a dollar a day, and English pilots get a pound and a certain extra allowance.

French "aces" earn a good deal of money in excess of what they are officially paid, however, as the various aeroplane manufacturers allow them certain sums for every German machine they bring down, and besides that, magister, war-bureau and tyre manufacturers offer cash prizes.

BACK FROM ROUMANIA.

A friend tells me that the other day he had a long conversation with an officer attached to the American Medical Mission which has returned from Rumania. The members of the Mission which is now in London, and will, I understand, go out to join the United States forces in France, reported Rumania just after that unhappy country went down as a result of the Bolshevik surrender to Germany. There was nothing for it but to come back. The party had gone to Rumania across Russia from Vladivostok, occupying several special trains; and as they returned through Russian territory they found anarchy rampant everywhere. It took them some eight weeks to reach a port whence they were able to sail for England. On the way through Russia if they stopped at a station they were compelled to pay anything from 400 to 1,000 roubles before they were allowed to stoke up the engine and proceed. By all accounts there is not even a semblance of government in Russia. No wonder the Germans are in a position to do exactly as they please.

WORK FOR THE LAND.

Strange sights are to be seen in London in these times. Pasting along Oxford Street a couple of days ago I came across a farm wagon drawn up by the kerb opposite one of the great drapery shops. A lady, gracefully dressed in corduroy breeches and leggings, and wearing a smock and slouch hat, was trying to recruit girls for work on the land. Her object was to attract the assistants of West End places of business to leave the selling of lace and millinery and take to the hoe and the hay rake. Before the war such a street scene in London would not have been thought remotely possible. But it is a common thing to meet with girls and women and with little boys walking about in the West End. They have come up from the farms to see their friends, no doubt, and are rather pleased to show themselves off in their war-time country costume. —H.B.

COMPANY MEETING.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company was held on Saturday at noon in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman), presided, and there were present:—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang, and Mr. H. P. White (Directors), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Ho-Fook, Messrs. R. E. McDougall, N. McIntyre, L. A. P. Letts, A. C. Davidson, P. Tod, W. Logan, E. M. Raymond, A. V. Apear, R. M. Austin, N. L. Hailton, P. M. da Silva, Lo Man Hing, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Leung, S. C. Tang, K. D. C. Long, Mr. So Shai-Kit, Ho Ki, and H. Sutherland (Secretary).

Mr. Pollock, Sir, I have been asked by the shareholders, representing about 14,000 shares in this Company, to express the hope that the final dividend will be paid of such an amount as will bring up the total dividend in dollars for this last year to the equivalent of the dividend in dollars for the previous year. I am aware, of course, that until the full accounts have been received the Directors can make no announcement on this subject, but I hope that when the question of the amount of the final dividend to be paid is being considered by the directors the wishes of the considerable body of shareholders for whom I am speaking will be borne in mind.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called in order to comply with clause 40 of the Articles of Association. I regret to say that it has been quite impossible for the General Managers to prepare the accounts in time for presentation to shareholders at this meeting. Our negotiations with the Shipping Controller in connection with the requisition by the Government of the Company's steamers commenced in May, 1917, and are even to-day incomplete. We still require certain particulars, therefore, without which it is quite impossible for us to complete our accounts. In these circumstances I have no option but to move the adjournment of this meeting under clause 49 to a later date which will be notified as soon as possible. We hope that a final settlement with the authorities will be come to at an early date and that we shall be able to complete the accounts during August. As I shall fully review the working of the Company for last year at the adjourned general meeting, when we will have the report and accounts before us, I do not propose to say anything more to-day, except that, with regard to Mr. Pollock's remarks, every consideration will be given by the Directors to what he has said. It only now remains for me to propose that this meeting be adjourned to a date to be notified later.

Sir C. P. CHATER seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. W. LAIDLAW

The funeral of the late Mr. John Watson Laidlaw, who was murdered at Wuhu in the early morning of June 17th, took place in Shanghai on June 21st. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased and of Mrs. Laidlaw in Shanghai.

Mr. Laidlaw's death was tragic in the extreme, says the "N. C. Daily News." At two o'clock on Monday morning he was awakened by a cry of "Master," from the compound, and thinking there was some trouble at the works, he went along the screened verandah and opened the screen door leading to the steps and was there shot, the bullet passing through the neck and emerging at the shoulder. Mrs. Laidlaw and servants hearing the cries and shot, arrived on the verandah a moment after the victim fell, but he was beyond all aid, death being practically instantaneous. Apparently the shooting had been done with a rifle, and in support of this an empty cartridge shell and an old soldier's coat were found on the premises.

It is considered probable that the shooting was done by a discharged employee. It being stated that Mr. Laidlaw had recently discharged two watchmen who were believed to have been ex-soldiers. The watchman of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., which occupies the Standard Oil installation, stated that the evening before he had seen a strange Chinese passing with a partially wrapped article that might have been a gun. He hailed the man, who said he was a passer-by and hurried on. It is thought that the soldier's coat found later was carried to conceal the weapon.

The deceased was 38 years old and had been in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. since 1912. The company immediately offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the murderer, but according to latest reports no arrests have been made.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, June 18th.
A STARTLING EVENT.
No incident has startled North China or spread so widely throughout the country as the summary execution of General Lu Chien-chang by command of General Hsu Shu-cheng, at Tientsin, on charges of sedition and rebellion. It has perturbed most people who take an interest in the affairs of their nation, and at the moment it is feared that it may have grave consequences, leading possibly to trouble in Peking itself.

According to report, General Lu, who was living within the British Concession in Tientsin, was invited by General Hsu to attend at his house for a consultation, and, in compliance therewith, he set out in a motor-car for the Chinese city. The motor-car returned later without Lu, and it was stated that he had been summarily shot, without any semblance of a trial, by order of Hsu Shu-cheng.

Lu's chief offence in the eyes of General Hsu was that he was a pacifist. In other words, he was suspected of intriguing with the Yangtze Tuhums, who have all along favoured peace by compromise with the South. This did not commend itself to Hsu, whose forceful and domineering personality is felt in the determination of the Government to wage war against the rebels until they sue for peace and pardon, and, realising that the removal of Lu (far less his execution) would not be sanctioned by the Premier, whose faithful henchman Hsu is supposed to be, he decided upon taking the law into his hands. This he did in the cold-blooded manner referred to, recalling the events of some four years ago, when two leading Chinese, after being entertained in the Hotel des Wagons Lits by their prospective executioners, were dragged from their carriages on the homeward journey just outside the Legation Quarter and immediately shot. Lu was probably a party to this execution himself, as he was at that period in command of the Peking gendarmerie. However, that by the way. Hsu Shu-cheng, having taken the law into his hands, had to have his action justified, and so he hurriedly Peking and induced the Premier to request the President to issue a mandate. This document is worth reproduction. It reads:—

June 18th. According to reports from Chan Huai-chih, Ni Shih-chung, Chen Shu-fan and Lu Yung-hsiang, Lu Chien-chang had been in communication with the tufei (robbers) and trying to instigate soldiers in Shantung, Anhwei and Shansi to create trouble. He also played a conspicuous part among the rebels in the South. As a penalty for his unlawful act the Cabinet issued an order some time ago ordering the Provincial officials to place him under arrest. Now the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Fengtien troops, Hsu Shu-cheng, states through the Premier that Lu Chien-chang came to Tientsin from Shanghai, recently, trying to influence the government troops to rebel. He was consequently arrested and shot to death. In accordance with the regulations governing the punishment of tufei and military criminals, Lu Chien-chang, for trying to instigate troops to rebel and communicating secretly with tufei, ought to have been summarily executed. As he has now already been executed to death his Orders of Merit, Decorations, etc., are hereby cancelled, in order to uphold the law."

The whole series of events demonstrates the hold which this young ex-Vice-Minister of War has upon the present Administration, but it also helps to explain the disinclination of Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Huai-chi to continue fighting against the South under the orders of General Hsu. It is possible that there may be some sharp manoeuvring for place and power, which may bring Peking again into the sphere of military action, but anything may happen to change the apparently obvious trend of events, and it is therefore exceedingly unwise to attempt to forecast the immediate future. The summary execution of General Lu will do more to injure the reputation of the present Administration than even the refusal to re-nounce the old Parliament, and Tuan Chi-jui's tenure of office, which at the best is not regarded as a long one, may be shortened considerably by this act of his subordinate to which he has felt called upon to give official sanction. Meanwhile, the national assets are bartered for loans to maintain armies intended to fight the South but which do not always do so, while Bolshevik troops threaten Manchuria and the Northern frontiers, not to speak of the dangers which are looming in Turkestan and Kansu through the Mohammedans being roused to a holy war by Turkish and German outcries.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

Much comment is heard regarding the Japanese loan of three million yen to Fengtien Province, especially as in its application it hurts every interest but Japanese. The advance has been deposited with the Bank of Chosen, which is, of course, under Japanese control, thus protecting the Japanese against loss should the Bank of Manchuria become insolvent. The Specie Redemption Service in Manchuria ceased on May 13th, resulting in an immediate depression of the quotations for local notes and inflation of the Peiyang dollar, the exchange of which reached 175, whereas the authorities of the Bank of Chosen fixed an arbitrary rate of 120 and, calculating that any higher rate represents loss, draw on the above fund of ¥3,000,000. In consequence, the Japanese are able to undersell all competitors and reap a rich harvest by securing quantities of subsidiary coinage apart from the ordinary commerce. Both the British-American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company had to suspend sales on this account. The former has resumed business on a silver yen basis, but the latter refuses, considering that it is not profitable under present conditions. The situation became so serious that the Chinese Authorities held a conference at Peking on Monday, but the result has not yet been ascertained. The revenue of the Salt Gabelle was adversely affected, and Sir Richard Duns is determined that a dollar shall be worth a dollar.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A few weeks ago I mentioned that the "get-together" spirit was becoming more and more manifest in Peking among Americans and British, and that this friendship would be cemented by the formation of an Anglo-American Association. That Association is now *un fait accompli*. On occasion was taken of the dinner given last night by the British Community, in return for a similar compliment paid them by the American community, to submit resolutions in favour of such an organisation. Needless to say, these were carried with acclamation after eloquent and inspiring speeches had been delivered by Sir F. Aglen, H.E. the U.S. Minister, the Rev. E. J. Bentley, Professor Denays (American), Mr. S. Mayers, and Mr. Roger Greene (American). The dinner itself was very pleasant indeed. It took place in a picturesque environment, in the large tigher (pavilion) in front of Sir John Jordan's residence. The Legation grounds were seen at their best, and illuminations added to the effect, while cooling breezes contributed to the comfort of the large company.

PRISAIHO.

The summer exodus to the seaside has commenced, accelerated considerably by the great heat of the past few days. All the houses in Peitaiho have been let. Electric light has been introduced this year, making that salubrious resort still more comfortable.

PLAQUE PRECAUTIONS.

It is worthy of more than passing note that the Chinese Government, notwithstanding its many distractions and difficulties, is profiting by recent experience in the important matter of public health. The Ministry of the Interior has decided to create a Central or National Plague Prevention Bureau. This has been done on the petition of the Plague Prevention Commission. The outbreak of plague in Shansi this year revealed an incapacity to cope with such emergencies, an incapacity due to lack of the requisite organisation, to lack of men qualified to undertake or supervise preventive measures, and also to a lack of medical supplies. The projected Central Plague Prevention Bureau would be in a position to deal with any great danger to public health as it arose, and would devise ways and means for checking epidemics. It would prepare vaccines and serums, or arrange for their production, while seeing that isolation and quarantine were carried out as they should be. The manufacture of vaccines and serums is particularly to be commended, inasmuch as the war has rendered it impossible to continue to obtain such supplies from abroad.

MASONIC.

An interesting event to be recorded is the first Masonic service in Peking, which took place on Sunday afternoon, when over 20 members of International Lodge, A.F. and A.M., and other members of the craft attended Union Church and listened to a very thoughtful and suggestive discourse delivered by the Rev. G. T. Candlin, Chaplain of International Lodge. The service concluded with the singing of the Masonic Ode.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese, second compradore of a Japanese steamer, was charged with being in unlawful possession of four tael of opium.

Mr. P. W. Goldring who appeared for the defence, applied for a remand.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

Defendant said he was very sorry and promised not to repeat the offence.

Defendant's sister undertook to sign a bond as a guarantee for defendant's future good behaviour.

Mr. J. R. Wood administered a severe caution and discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

John Constantino, a Greek cigarette hawk, was charged with stealing a bicycle at Kowloon.

Inspector Brazil stated that defendant was noticed by complainant's foki riding the bicycle from the Star Ferry Pier stand along Nathan Road.

Defendant denied that he knew how to ride a bicycle.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail at \$5.

AN EXTORTIONATE RICHIA COOLIE.

A richia coolie was charged with demanding more than the legal fare.

Inspector Gordon said defendant's richia was engaged by a gentleman to take him from Hoi's wharf to the Star Ferry. The legal fare for that distance was five cents, but defendant demanded ten cents.

When the increased fare was refused, defendant became abusive and grasped complainant roughly by the hand. Inspector Gordon added that richia coolies in Kowloon were always giving trouble in the matter of fares.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
June 1st	5.31 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
" 2nd	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 3rd	5.32 "	7.21 "
" 4th	5.32 "	7.21 "
" 5th	5.33 "	7.21 "
" 6th	5.33 "	7.21 "
" 7th	5.34 "	7.21 "
" 8th	5.34 "	7.21 "
" 9th	5.35 "	7.21 "
" 10th	5.35 "	7.21 "
" 11th	5.35 "	7.21 "
" 12th	5.36 "	7.21 "
" 13th	5.36 "	7.21 "
" 14th	5.36 "	7.21 "
" 15th	5.37 "	7.21 "
" 16th	5.37 "	7.21 "
" 17th	5.38 "	7.20 "
" 18th	5.38 "	7.20 "
" 19th	5.38 "	7.20 "
" 20th	5.39 "	7.19 "
" 21st	5.39 "	7.19 "
" 22nd	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 23rd	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 24th	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 25th	5.41 "	7.17 "
" 26th	5.41 "	7.17 "
" 27th	5.42 "	7.16 "
" 28th	5.42 "	7.16 "
" 29th	5.43 "	7.15 "
" 30th	5.43 "	7.15 "
" 31st	5.44 "	7.14 "

CHINESE TOBACCO FOR U.S.A.

GROWTH OF THE TRADE.

The increased shipment of South China tobacco to the United States during 1917 has continued into the present year in even increasing volume, and there is reason to believe the trade will continue after the war. Normally, Chinese tobacco can be had at much lower rates, comparatively, than the tobacco from Turkey and the Near East, which it has been supplanting in the American and Egyptian markets.

Shipments of tobacco to the United States through Hongkong last year were valued at a total of \$401,474, as compared with a total of \$110,994 in 1916 and \$38,571 in 1915. Before the war shipments were confined to tobacco for the use of Chinese residents in the United States. The exports promise a value of about \$125,000 for the first quarter of 1918, or substantially three times the shipments for the corresponding period a year ago.

With the shutting off of the supply of Turkish and Near Eastern tobacco in the United States, a field for the South China product has been opened for use in cigarette mixtures (writes Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong). The variety of South China tobacco being shipped is mostly that known as "Nanlung," most of the supply comes from the vicinity of Shing Ping, in the Hoi Shan district of Kwangtung Province. It is generally collected in the large tobacco markets of Fatsan, Canton, but the export business seems to be confined largely, if not entirely, to Hongkong.

The continuation of this trade after the war is largely a matter of silver exchange. At present the high price of silver renders the cost of this Chinese tobacco to American importers well beyond twice its normal price. With the return of silver to its normal level and the official introduction of this tobacco in American markets, it is anticipated that the trade will be continued.

THE ADAM in COMMUNITY PLATE

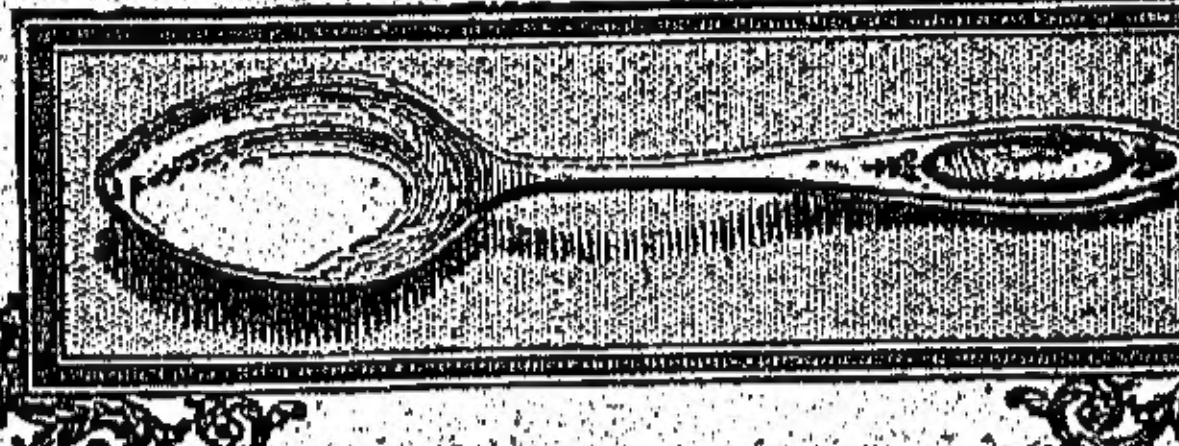
WE think this is one of the most exquisite designs in silverware we ever had the pleasure of showing our customers.

Inspired by those great architects and decorators, the ADAM Brothers, the Community ADAM is distinguished by a charming purity most satisfying to live with.

We should like you to see it, even if you are not planning to buy new silverware now. In chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces.

At your service for 50 years.

AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUAL GIFT
CALL AND INSPECT OUR DISPLAY OF
COMMUNITY PLATE IN MAHOGANY CHESTS.
Three Sizes:—72, 140 and 255 Pieces.

We have the agency for the celebrated
Sherwin-Williams Paints & Varnishes.
This means that we have a special
high quality finish for every purpose or surface.

STOCKS CARRIED OF:—

S. W. P. **FLAT-TONE.**
Prepared Paint. For Interior Walls.

ENAMELS
Copal Varnish.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd
Telephone 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART SEMI-TRIMMED HATS.

PRETTY GOWNS AND BLOUSES.

FOR SALE.
A RARE COLLECTION OF 50 COINS
of Different Nations with a Portable
Cabinet and Valuable Numismatic Books
for \$670 only.

GRACA & CO.
No. 10, WINDHAM STREET.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, DE VRIES ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 1st July, 1918.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[2191]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 1st July, 1918.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[2192]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned FRANK SMYTH and JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE, carrying on Business as Sharebrokers at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 30th June, 1918.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH,
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2193]

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the Business of a Sharebroker, at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
[2194]

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in Business as a Share and General Broker under the Firm name of J. S. DOBIE & Co.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2195]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Monument	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Deposit
1	On the East of the Happy Valley	1.72	£125.00	£125.00

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "TILWONG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous (Gordon's) of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 6th July, 1918, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA CHINA JAPAN LUN, Hongkong, 29th June, 1918. [2196]

THE SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from London THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD. have declared a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Shares of the Company at the rate of 5/- per share free of income-tax payable July 6th, 1918 (Coupon No. 20).

For THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA) LTD., N. L. WATSON, Hongkong, 29th June, 1918. [2197]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 81, George Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2170]

WANTED.

YOUNG OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST preferred.

Apply in own writing, with copy of references to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [2199]

FOR SALE.

ONE 7/8 H.P. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles.

Apply to—
Box No. 2171,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2171]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—
FOOK YUK, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Cheung, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2158]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admission, obtain a desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULONNIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application [2152]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shaan, Canton.

No. 57, THE PRINCE LUSTIGLICH.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2108]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 23, THE PRINCE.

4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 52, THE PRINCE. "STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
and Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"ABERTHOLWIN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING

POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

[18]

BIRTH.

JACKSON.—On June 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. JACKSON, a son (prematurely).

DEATH.

BLANEY.—At Portscatho, South Cornwall, on May 7th, BLANEY (nee Maude Macgowan).

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1st JULY, 1918.

A NOTABLE CENTENARY.

In the clash of the terrific struggle into which the world is plunged we are apt to overlook even the most interesting of anniversaries. It is, however, well to be reminded of them occasionally. For many years no national recognition was given to the genius of SHAKESPEARE. It is probable that at the first centenary of his birth only a few Englishmen were aware of the fact. Although nothing can detach our thoughts for very long from our gallant armies in Flanders, France, Italy, and other parts of the world where brave men are dying and suffering for the Empire and the cause of civilization, yet we may take a little relief in contemplating the triumphs won by Great Britain in peace as well as in war. As we glance back over the last century, we recall thankfully the fact that the grim reality of war was often absent from our Empire. The victories of the days of peace consisted chiefly of scientific discoveries and inventions. Great Britain took the lead in the struggle which wrested the secrets from Nature in the nineteenth century. Just one hundred years ago there was born in Great Britain a new profession. We may be excused for mentioning, with some little pride, that it was in the centre of Newpaperland that half-a-dozen young men met together with the object of forming the first Engineering institution in the world. Four years previously, in 1814, the *Times* was printed for the first time by machinery driven by steam power. The event was celebrated by a leading

article. To-day electric power is considered more suitable for the work; but for eighty or ninety years the giant steam was harnessed to the printing machine, and made possible that extraordinary dissemination of ideas which has caused the world to be so uncomfortable for people who cultivate the outlook on life of a century ago. For steam-power has been the arch-enemy of autocracy. It has often been said that the introduction of gunpowder into Europe brought about the downfall of the Feudal system. The historians of the future will probably attribute world-upheavals, such as the Russian revolution and the democratic ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race to-day, to the application of mechanical power to printing.

We call attention particularly to this centenary, which has recently been quietly celebrated by the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, because it is characteristic of our race that we are ignorant of the great achievements of our own countrymen in the past. We accept modern inventions, such as steamships, telegraphs and aeroplanes, as a matter of course without troubling to inquire about their origin. Naturally we have a hazy notion that someone in Great Britain had something to do with the invention; but, before the war especially, we did not take any very great national pride in the fact that a fellow countryman of ours had conferred some supreme benefit upon the world. It is exactly forty years since HUXLEY wrote: "I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential WATT, or DAVY, or FARADAY, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money." The work during the last century of WATT, STEPHENSON, KELVIN, WHISTSTONE (inventor of the telegraph), FARADAY (father of electrical machinery), BESSEMER and PARSONS has benefited the whole world. No other country has produced such a galaxy of practical genius. At the moment the demand is for some inventor who will produce some device to aid us in bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, but the output of a genius does not come in answer to a call, however insistent. Yet, for all we know, there may be someone in Great Britain to-day whose name will rank with that of WATT, DAVY or FARADAY in the history of our country.

One hundred years is much more than the life of this Colony, which still must wait twenty-three years before it can celebrate its centenary. It was impossible that the six young men who met together in Fleet Street in 1818 to form themselves into an association should have had any idea of the final development of their efforts, but that is the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. The same might be said of those other pioneers who came out to the Far East and laid the firm foundations of Anglo-Chinese trade. The little gathering in Fleet Street marked the commencement of a new era. Europe was worn and weary with the Napoleonic wars; the outlook was black; and the most gifted prophet could never have foreseen that the help so badly needed was to come from Nature. Yet the century which followed has been marked by the unravelling of the astonishing secrets which have made the communication of ideas all over the world only a matter of seconds. In the Far East to-day thousands, possibly hundreds of thousands, read the words of Mr. LAOY-GEORGE or of President WILSON, or the KAISER, a few hours after they are uttered. At no very distant date millions will read in countless Chinese newspapers of events which took place in New York or London but a short time before the page was printed in China.

One hundred years ago the world was commencing a century notable for mechanical inventions. Are we to-day unconsciously witnessing the beginning of something even greater—the birth-pangs of the "Parliament of Man"? The cynics may point to the bloodshed and the suffering, but we can derive encouragement from the reflection that the dreams of a few years ago are the facts of to-day. Twenty years ago people talked vaguely about aeroplanes; no one thought to see the machine which is now more common than a steam-engine was a hundred years ago. Out of all of this welter there is emerging the great idea of some central authority, a League of Nations, to enforce law and order throughout the world. It is an idea with the most

powerful sponsors. When we contemplate the astounding growth of scientific knowledge since the meeting a hundred years ago of the six young men in Fleet Street we can surely be sanguine that the meetings of the Premiers of the Empire in London to-day will be memorable in the annals of humanity. It marks the beginning of a federation of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that will be the key-stone of the arch built by a League of Nations.

All Marine and Fire Insurance Offices will be closed for the transaction of public business to-day.

Mr. J. H. Osberry is applying to the Licensing Board for a publican's licence for the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

H.E. the Governor has re-appointed Mr. Chan Kai Ming to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years.

Mr. E. W. Wilton, of the British Legation, has been appointed Consul-General at Hankow, in succession to Sir W. H. Wilkinson.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th June, amounted to 49,698 tons and the sales to 49,584 tons.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified on Friday:—Corebro-spinal fever, 1 (1 death); bubonic plague, 1 (1 death); puerperal fever, 1.

Sir Charles Elliot, principal of Hongkong University, is paying his annual visit to Peking. He is registered at the Hotel de Pekin. He was one of five knights present at the Anglo-American dinner on June 18th.

The Maritime Customs Tariff Revision Conference has decided in favour of an early application of an effective five per cent. tariff instead of a specific duty fixed according to the values of 1897-98, by which the present values represent less than three per cent.

We understand that a telegraphic dispatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies approving of the principle of paying separation allowances to the dependents of men who are conscripted for the front, but objecting to the suggested minimum as too high.

In connection with the "daylight saving" movement, the *N.C. Daily News* appeals to the American and British Chambers of Commerce to appeal, in their turn, to the Hongkong Chamber and all together to appeal to the Inspector-General of Customs and the Hongkong Government, from whom the change must be directed.

Mr. W. Basil Cornaby (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai) has recently been promoted to a captaincy, and is now in charge of Chinese labourers in France. His younger brother, G. Ernest, has been a captain for more than a year, after long-continued service at the front. They are sons of the Rev. W. Arthur Cornaby, of Hunyang.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Swire, senior, widow of the late John Samuel Swire. Mrs. Swire, who had devoted her time to war work for the last three or four years at Leighton Buzzard and in London, died at her residence, No. 27, Princes' Gardens, W. She leaves one son, Mr. Warren Swire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Ltd., who served for two years in the Eastern campaign as a Major in the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

11.30 p.m., June 29th.
Cyclone or Typhoon 122 deg. Long. E., 19 deg. Lat. N., moving North.

12.15 p.m., June 30th.
Cyclone or Typhoon near or over southern part of Formosa, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The financial statement for the month of March, 1918, issued by the Hongkong Treasury, shows revenue and expenditure as follows:—

Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1917 \$3,268,061.82

Revenue from 1st January to 31st March, 1918 4,311,813.56*

Expenditure from 1st January to 31st March, 1918 2,463,924.19*

Balance \$5,115,951.19
* Exclusive of Crown Agents' accounts January not received.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

THE ATTACK ON KWANGTUNG.

PEKING, June 30th.

The Premier has instructed the Minister of Finance to pay the first instalment of the sum granted for the attack on Kwangtung.

The Premier has permitted General Lung to lead personally five regiments of Northern troops to Kwangtung. General Lung has deputed about 180 officers from his staff to go to Peking to take command of the new recruits.

The Japanese Minister visited the Premier and asked about the expedition to Kwangtung. The Premier replied that he had given orders for Kwangtung to be captured within two months.

A certain Power has protested against General Lung taking the mines in Kwangtung as security for loans, on the ground that it is a breach of an old agreement.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS IN CHINA.

QUESTION OF DEPORTATION NOT YET DISCUSSED.

LONDON, June 30th.

The *Times* Correspondent at The Hague says that Baron Kuehlmann's statement that the deportation of Germans from China has been abandoned as a result of the Prisoners' Conference at The Hague is incorrect.

The Conference has not dealt with the matter.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, June 30th.

REINFORCEMENTS TO HUNAN.
It is reported that reinforcements are still being sent from Kwangsi to the Hunan front. Thirteen regiments have already arrived at Chuen Chow (south of Hunan), and another 14 regiments, which are under training, will be dispatched shortly. Northern troops on this front have received orders to begin fresh actions.

BANDITS IN KING CHOW.
Several districts on the east border of King Chow have been occupied by bandits. Martial law is declared, and the situation is regarded as very serious.

HOUSE TAX.
A special meeting to discuss the house-rent tax was held in the Provincial Assembly yesterday. It was decided to appeal to the Civil Governor to stop the sending of officers to collect such taxes before they have been considered and approved by the Assembly.

The Superintendent of Police, in view of the decision of the people to resist the house-rent tax, will request the superior authorities to abolish the scheme.

LUNG'S SUPPORTERS.
Tang Yew-kwong, ex-Superintendent of Police and one of the chief supporters of Lung, has gone to King Chow. Tang, it is said, will be engaged in connection with the fighting in Lui Chow.

Yu Tai, who was defeated in Heung Shan during the present revolution, is in Macao. He has ordered several thousand uniforms and is recalling his staff in order to re-attack Heung Shan district city from the direction of Chin Shan as soon as he receives instructions from General Lung.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

CHINESE RECREATION "A" UNIVERSITY "A."

This match was played on the C.R.C. Courts on Saturday and won by the home team by 69 to 30 games. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wei Lee San beat Redmond and Ang, 6-5; beat Shann and Wright, 7-4; beat Ramjahn and Gittins, 7-4.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo lost to Redmond and Ang, 5-6; beat Shann and Wright, 9-2; beat Ramjahn and Gittins, 8-3.

Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tsun beat Redmond and Ang, 7-4; beat Shann and Wright, 11-0; beat Ramjahn and Gittins, 9-2.

THE WAR.

GERMANY READY FOR A RENEWAL OF THE OFFENSIVE.

THE NEED OF PREPARING FOR PEACE: MR. HUGHES' ON THE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL SAFETY AND ECONOMIC WELFARE.

LABOUR CONFERENCE DECIDES TO END POLITICAL TRUCE.

BARON KUEHLMANN'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS COMPLETE.

LONDON, June 28th.

A telegram from Rotterdam states that the German preparations for the new blow in the west are complete. Every available man has left the German barracks and camps for the front.

Indications are that the main attack will be delivered by General Ludendorff's forces with simultaneous attacks on other points of the British front.

It is believed that General Ludendorff intends to make a desperate effort to capture the range of hills westward of Kemmel.

Recent reinforcements include units specially trained in hill-fighting.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 28th.

A wireless German official report states: There was lively British and French activity astride the Somme. There was great intensity in the enemy's fire in the Lys, between Baillieu and Bethune, and southward of the Aisne. We shot down 30 aeroplanes.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CHEMICAL WORKS BOMBED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Air Ministry states: Aeroplanes on the night of the 26th attacked the chemical works at Ludwigshafen and factories and railway sidings at Saarbrücken, where several bombs fell on an active furnace.

We bombed an aerodrome at Bolchen and set on fire two hangars and also an aeroplane which was outside. All our machines returned.

An aeroplane, reported missing on the 26th, has returned.

The enemy, at night, bombed one of our aerodromes, without damaging the aeroplanes.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN DECLINES TO INTERVENE IN SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

It is unofficially announced that the Japanese Government has decided to decline the request of the Entente Powers to intervene in Siberia.

This is not regarded by the officials or Entente Embassies here as meaning the abandonment of the purpose of the Entente or the United States to assist in the Russian rehabilitation and to banish German influence.

Japan's refusal of a military expedition is regarded as really strengthening Russia's friends in their designs to support the elements striving to re-establish law and order in Russia.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON

LONDON, June 28th.

The Daily Mail understands that the Government has decided to close the German bank in London. It is arranged that the Treasury will take over the securities and provide the money. It is understood that the sum required will be under £400,000.

PROHIBITION IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

The Senate Agricultural Committee has agreed upon the amendment of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for national prohibition. According to the amendment the manufacture and sale of whisky and wine will be prohibited after June 30th, 1919, and beer three months after. The President has finally to approve of the Bill.

CHINO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

PARIS, June 28th.

The Chinese General Han Lin-hu, who is on a visit to study armaments, interviewed by the *Excelsior*, said there is a complete Chino-Japanese understanding as regards Siberia. China is concentrating in Manchuria an army ten times stronger than the Bolsheviks.

GREECE AND THE CENTRAL POWERS.

AMSTERDAM, June 28th.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that Bulgaria is demanding that Austria and Germany declare war upon Greece. The newspaper comments that it is a question of expediency.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

In the Reichstag, the Alsatian, Herr Hauss, strongly complained of the treatment of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet. He read a letter from General Ludendorff, in which it was stated that General Hindenburg advocated the union of Alsace-Lorraine with Prussia as the best solution.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

DOGS AND CATS KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, June 28th.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* states that in a very large part of Germany cats and three-fourths of the dogs have been killed owing to the food scarcity. The majority of the poultry has been slaughtered, while cows, insufficiently fed, if they do not yield the prescribed quantity of milk are slaughtered. A worse fate has befallen the horses and great numbers are starving. Pig-breeding is threatened with utter ruin. Only sheep-farming is in a favourable condition.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS' DENUNCIATION OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

OUT-SPOKEN SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, June 28th.

The Independent Socialist, Herr Haase, in a remarkable speech during Tuesday's debate in the Reichstag, said that Count Hertling spoke at the behest of Conservatives, industrial magnates, and militarists, who remained victors. Hertling, Kuehlmann and von Payer being only fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of militarism. It was General von Ludendorff who really ruled Germany. When Kuehlmann said the Germans did not desire world-conquest, he apparently had not read the recent speech which referred to the antagonism between Prusso-German and Anglo-Saxon world-views. This reference to the Kaiser's speech evoked a storm of protests. Herr Haase continued to accuse Germany of culpability for the war, and said the Government could not expect to be trusted by their enemies in negotiations. He concluded by describing the horrors of German occupation, including the medieval tortures in prisons in Riga.

KUEHLMANN VIOLENTLY DENOUNCED.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

Baron Kuehlmann's speech has caused an upheaval in Germany, where a furious pan-German campaign directed against him has begun. The feeling is already indicated in speeches, in the debate, notably that of the National Liberal, Herr Stresemann, who said that his party bitterly regretted the assertion that German military success cannot lead to victory, and asked whether anything had occurred to raise a doubt regarding the victorious strength of the German Army.

Baron Kuehlmann's speech was the sole topic in the Lobby, where he was violently denounced by the pan-Germans.

It is noteworthy that an apparently inspired article by George Bernhard was published in the *Vossische Zeitung* simultaneously with Baron Kuehlmann's speech, offering a reconsideration of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and a peace based on the status quo ante bellum.

"ANGLO-SAXONDOM" v. GERMAN-DOM.

LONDON, June 27th.

Baron Kuehlmann's speech continues to absorb the attention of the German Press, which generally strongly condemns its tone.

Count Reventlow, in the *Tages Zeitung*, which is the bitterest opponent of Baron Kuehlmann, asserts that the latter is fondly soliciting a friendly word from Great Britain, but places himself in wilful and unbridged antagonism to the Kaiser's view of the real essence of this war, namely, Anglo-Saxonism versus Germanism. He accuses Baron Kuehlmann of regarding England as inviolable.

The *Tageblatt* states that the Conservatives and the National Liberals are working for Baron Kuehlmann's fall, but his resignation will create such an obscure political situation that this is improbable.

THE CONDITION OF SIBERIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The Siberian Government has refused to provide grain to Russia so long as M. Lenin rules. Hundreds of persons are starving to death daily. Thousands of Russians are digging trenches in Russian Karelin, from Pargala to the Gulf of Finland. The reason is not known, but there is anxiety in Finland concerning the matter.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, interviewed regarding his speech on June 21st, said that by these meetings the Imperial War Cabinet is practically framing a constitution that will go on improving, developing and "broadening down from precedent to precedent" for centuries to come, thus giving British citizens in the Dominions the right to representation in Imperial affairs, to which they are indisputably entitled. They have never before had a say, and now for the first time they are placed on an equality with the United Kingdom. As the sittings continue the possibilities of improvement will be taken advantage of.

Continuing, he said:—There is no doubt in my mind that when the war ends the Imperial Cabinet will continue. I believe that arrangements will be made for an annual session. I think the principal Dominions will have Resident Ministers here sitting as members of the Imperial Cabinet. New Zealand has not considered the question of having a Minister here for the duration of the war as Canada has and as suggested Australia may do. The duties of a Resident Minister would be more political than commercial. The High Commissioner would doubtless remain as the representative on the business side. It is essential that the political representative should be a member of the Government of the Dominion he represents. As far as it is able to judge the British Ministers and leading statesmen are favourable to my view, and are prepared to allow the Dominions a full say in all Imperial matters. This proposal would not interfere with my conception of Imperial Federation.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the latest news from Russia via Helsingfors describes the situation as desperate.

It is generally expected that the Bolsheviks will soon be overthrown. The greatest nervousness prevails in Petrograd. Red Guards, daily and nightly are patrolling the streets, firing on the population.

OBITUARY.

VICE-ADMIRAL HENDERSON.

LONDON, June 27th.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral F. H. Henderson.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LABOUR MINISTERS AND GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Labour Members of the Government met to-day to consider the position, in view of yesterday's resolution at the Labour Conference terminating the Party truce.

In view of Mr. Henderson's emphatic declaration that the Labour Executive did not desire the Labour Members to leave the Government, it is understood that the Labour Ministers have decided not to resign from the Government, at any rate, for the present.

THE POLITICAL TRUCE.

LONDON, June 28th.

The British Workers' League, in a manifesto, referring to the Labour Conference's breach of the political truce, calls upon the Labour Ministers to resign and appeal to the electorate.

ALLIED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. W. A. Chapple (Liberal M.P. for Stirlingshire), Lord Robert Cecil said the Allied Governments were constantly discussing measures with a view to saving Russia from German invasion, domination and exploitation, but he was unable to make a definite statement at present on the question of intervention.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

PREMIER DISCLOSES SERIOUS POSITION.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The Premier, Dr. Weckerle, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber, disclosed a serious situation at Budapest and admitted that most of the factories had ceased working.

The newspapers are not appearing, consequently, panic news is widespread. Leaflets are being issued daily alleging that the Government's days are numbered.

Dr. Weckerle has urged the necessity for a less severe military supervision of factories.

WHARF CONSTRUCTION ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, June 27th.

A House of Lords Committee is considering a Bill empowering the construction of an important wharf and railways at Canvey Island, at the mouth of the Thames.

The wharf is to be 3,000 feet long and will accommodate the largest vessels, enabling embarkation and the discharge of passengers and cargo without proceeding up the Thames.

It is estimated to cost over £1,250,000.

It is stated that the proposal is actively supported by the leading shipowners and public men from the Dominions.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 27th.

At the Labour Conference, M. Branting advocated an International Socialist Conference. He believed that it was still possible to find Austro-German Socialists who are prepared to repudiate the system of domination for which Prussianism was fighting.

M. Kerensky, who was received with wild cheering and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow," also spoke.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S WARNING.

"SICKENING FOLLY" OF OPEN DOOR ADVOCATES.

THE REASON OF GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

LONDON, June 28th.

At a luncheon given by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Cannon Street Hotel in his honour, the Australian Premier, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, said the Allies were facing a supreme crisis in the war. The next few weeks would be pregnant with tremendous possibilities. German military men fully recognised that they must either achieve a decisive victory now or continue the hopeless struggle against the daily increasing odds. It would be foolish to underestimate the immediate danger, but clearly the enemy was becoming increasingly anxious. Baron Kuehlmann's speech was a clear admission that the recent enemy offensives had been but barren gains, that a military success, if not impossible, was farther off than ever, and that, unless victory was gained politically, Germany must prepare for a long war. The change in tone was due to a realisation of America's great effort. The Germans also knew that the British and French Armies were confidently awaiting the next onslaught, while the much vaunted Austrian offensive had spent itself and any day might see the Austrian Armies in a headlong rout and the civil population openly rebelling. Germany had completely lost command of the air. The failure of submarine warfare was increasingly obvious and Great Britain's mastery of the sea was more complete than ever.

Referring to the economic situation, Mr. Hughes recalled that during his previous visit he urged the need for an Empire organisation, and emphasised the folly of Great Britain reverting to the fiscal and economic methods on which she had hitherto relied so long. We longed for peace, but was Great Britain any better prepared for peace than she was prepared for war? But for the war, Germany would have destroyed our trade by peaceful penetration and reduced us and most of our Allies to a state of economic vassalage. The war had revealed that our industrial and commercial greatness was honey-combed by German influence and control.

Two things were necessary to enable us to hold our own. Firstly, the ability to defend ourselves against our enemies; and, secondly, the ability to produce wealth and develop the economic resources of labour, land and capital, so as to support our numerous, virile and happy people. (Applause.) Any policy ignoring the intimate relationship between national safety and economic welfare was doomed sooner or later to destroy the nation adopting it. So far, however, Great Britain had treated these two essentials as separate entities. A country's economic safety and development rested upon the organisation covering every part of the national and economic spheres. Germany's progress under such a policy had been phenomenal. Germany was to-day preparing for peace as she did for war. Germany was the best organised nation. Great Britain's policy, except from the Naval point of view, was a policy of *laissez faire*. Nevertheless, we were superior to Germany in initiative and resource.

Was Great Britain organised for peace? That was a great question now, unless Great Britain was to sink into a third-rate nation after the war. He was glad to know that since he was last here something had been done to organise our industries and prepare for peace. He was not criticising what had been done. He knew the difficulties, but not enough had been done.

Mr. Hughes emphasised the danger in which British commerce and industry would stand after the war, unless we were, at least, as well organised as the other nations. Reconstruction after the war would be a mighty complex task. There would be a colossal demobilisation of many millions of men and women. Unemployment of labour and capital would create a crisis, shaking the national

fabric to the foundation, unless it was an effective organisation. Something had been done and more was being done in order to ensure a sufficiency of food and raw materials, but so far no definite general policy, fiscal or economic, had been declared. No national organisation was established and no machinery created to deal with the many inevitable problems. This ought to be done without delay. (Cheers.) It would be too late to do it after the war when confusion would reign supreme.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to castigate the credulous section who still considered that a departure from the policy of the "open door" would end in national disaster, despite the sinister object lessons of the Brest-Litovsk and Rumanian Treaties. He contrasted the "sickening folly" of these doctrinaires and visionaries, who were the agents of Germany, with the robust truth of the German Dr. Emil Zimmermann.

Dr. Zimmermann showed that British short-sightedness was responsible for the rise of Germany and that the economic position arising from the British policy was responsible for the war. Dr. Zimmermann said: "The secret of success lies, apart from the organising and training of our working class, in the fact that England and other countries which are great producers of raw materials granted us the open-door, and allowed us to draw upon their vast resources of raw materials. If this permission is withdrawn we shall be at one stroke once more the Germany of 1890."

Mr. Hughes said that British raw materials were the basis of the German industry. Germany would never have risen to her commercial eminence without Anglo-Saxon cotton, wool and copper, and the so-called Britons who favoured the open-door policy were mostly the very men whose counsels brought Great Britain and the Empire to the brink of destruction in 1914, by their failure to recognise the German menace. (Cheers.)

After urging an incessant and most vigorous war against the Pacifists, who consciously or unconsciously were the agents of Germany, Mr. Hughes concluded by saying that effective action by the Dominions must await the formulation of a clear and definite economic policy by Great Britain, which should be declared without delay.

CANADIAN PREMIERS VISIT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, June 28th.

The three Canadian Provincial Premiers, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris (Newfoundland), Hon. W. M. Martin (Saskatchewan), and the Hon. W. Stewart (Prince Edward Island) are visiting Edinburgh and were entertained by the Corporation.

Sir Edward Morris said Canada had sent 400,000 men to the war. There were another 100,000 in reserve. He anticipated that 315 million bushels of wheat would be produced this year.

The Hon. W. M. Martin said the one thing binding the Empire was the link of sentiment, which link was the Crown.

(Continued on Page 7.)

GERMAN PLOT AGAINST INDIA.

"HINDU CATSPAWS"

Judge William C. van Fleet at San Francisco on April 30th pronounced sentence upon 29 Germans, Americans, and Hindus convicted of conspiring to foment mutiny in India. The guilt for the conspiracy was placed on the German Supreme Command by the Judge, who characterized the Hindu conspirators as "mere catpaws of the ruthless Prussian military system." In sentencing Frank Bopp, Wilhelm von Brinken, and E. von Schack, the heads of the German Consulate at San Francisco, the Judge declared that they, together with the German Embassy at Washington, and the German Foreign Office were the nerve-centres of a world-wide plot to foment rebellion in India. The Judge warned the Hindu conspirators after their liberation to return immediately to their own country as "people in this country are taking the law into their own hands." This warning followed a declaration by the Public Prosecutor that the Hindus in San Francisco "still have two presses turning out barrels and boxes of seditious literature every day."

Bopp and von Schack were given the maximum penalty, two years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 (\$2,000). Von Brinken was sentenced to two years imprisonment to run concurrently with the similar sentence imposed on him for taking part in bomb plots in Canada.

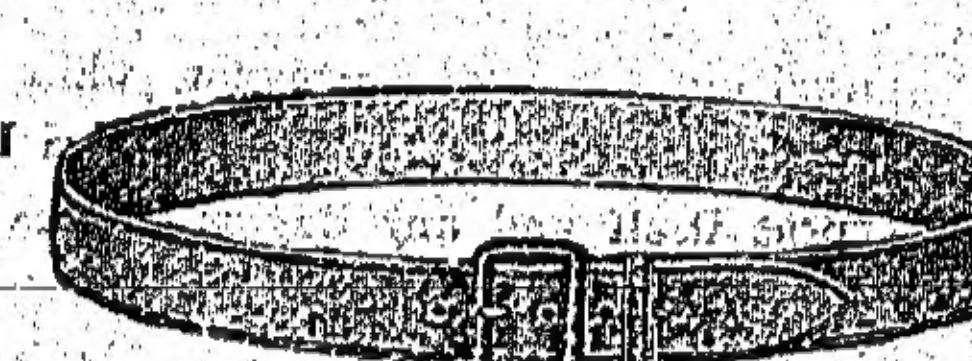
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BLUFFING THE WHOLE WORLD. DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

[BY ERNEST LIONEL FYKE]
TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.
As a sojourner in Germany for 3 years and 8 months, with abundant facilities for free converse with Germans of every class, from Prince Max of Baden down to the humblest Social Democrat, my acquaintance with things German during the war is naturally much more intimate than my knowledge of what has happened in England.

The fact that I am a Freemason and pretty high up in the craft brought me into close touch with German opinion. As one of the leaders of the camp at Ruhleben I necessarily saw practically everyone who arrived there. Nearly all the visitors who came desired to inspect the kitchen arrangements, of which department I was inspector. Among the visitors were Mr. Gerard, then American Ambassador (who makes kindly reference to me in his book), Bishop Bury, the Episcopal Bishop of Northern and Central Europe, Miss Robbhouse, the late Sir Roger Casement, Colonel Gordon, V.C., Herr Goldschmidt Rothschild, General von Kessel, General von Baume, and the late Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whose recent suicide will be remembered.

Official Germans, of course, we had them galore. Many representatives of the German middle class also came to see the semi-German interned. Other visitors included Dutchmen, Swiss, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians. In all I came into contact with scores of people monthly, to which must be added the numbers of Germans whom I met during my many visits to Berlin and during the period of leave which the German authorities kindly gave me.

I see that I have been described here in the newspapers as "the last man out of Germany." I do not know whether that description be accurate to-day, but I am certainly the last Englishman out of Germany who had special opportunity for minute investigation into what has been happening in that country. I have been comparing my observations with the reported statements of the Kaiser's American dentist, who has now arrived in the United States, and I see that he and I are in accord about most things.

That we do not agree with many current English views about Germany—I must repeat it—is due to the fact that opinions now held in England about Germany in war time are completely out of date. They are based upon the period of the war covered by the years 1914, 1915, 1916, and the early part of 1917, when a great deal of information came out of Germany—especially through American channels.

A FATEFUL SEVEN MONTHS.
To-day Germany is a scalded book. It requires an event of immense detonation, such as the Kiel-naval mutiny or the Berlin strike (some of which I saw at first hand), for news to come out of Germany and reach the outer world.

The slow, steady spread of hunger-typus—as they call it there—makes no noise as yet, is never allowed to be referred to in the German newspapers, and will only become known here in England when the outbreak reaches dimensions that can no longer be concealed.

I am glad to find that corroborative testimony as to my statements regarding the 1917 food situation of Germany and Austria is beginning to appear. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has, I notice, commenced to issue the figures which deal roughly with the food position of these two countries up to September last year.

Seven months have elapsed since then—seven months during which the British, American, and French blockade has at last been put to effective use; seven months during which Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have become so exhausted themselves by their sales to Germany that their own populations are on the verge of destitution and are therefore unable to export, seven autumn and winter months when nothing grows except appetites.

During these seven months Germany has reverberated with victories—all of them foodless, all of them obtained without difficulty. She has either fooled Bolshevik Russians or easily overcome cunningly deceived Italians, but has vivid memories of the bloody battle for Calais, the 1916 Battle of the Somme, and the battle for Verdun.

She has put off the final fight for food—the battle for Amiens and the Channel ports—until her population insist on getting food by victory or by peace. This spring offensive was eagerly talked of in Germany all last autumn and winter. There was never any secret about it. Its object, from the point of view of the German middle and lower classes, was to provide the food that had failed to come from Russia and Roumania. It was to end the war.

TO END THE WAR.
To end the war. That is the phrase behind every German aspiration. The view of the Hohenzollerns to end the war is by theatrical victory; they and their satellites, the Pan-Germans, are the only people who hold that view at all. When I make this statement I know what I am talking about, because my views are not gathered from newspapers drilled into discipline by the German General Staff, but from the remarks of thousands of Germans with whom I have conversed.

The opinion of these people never appears in the newspapers. Those remarks are never made in public anywhere.

The fate of Liebknecht hands over every German. People like Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., do not exist in Germany outside places like the Moabit Prison in Berlin, where there is no philanthropic nonsense about detention in the second division. What happens to the Snowdens and MacDonalds of Germany is that a corporal's guard at their places of residence, puts them into a Black Maria, and takes them to a gaol that prides itself on being an exact copy of Pentonville Prison. The establishment was set up for the intensification of the silent system, which was exposed by Charles Dickens and Charles Reade. I give here exactly what happens to such public orators, from one who has had a dose of it, and he was only let loose on a strict undertaking not to offend again.

This system of detention is known as preventive arrest. That is to say, the offending speaker or writer is removed to a central prison and lies there without trial for an indefinite period. Moabit is probably the most scientifically cruel prison in the world. Each prisoner occupies a tiny cell, is taken down to a narrow exercise yard, walks up and down by himself along a narrow strip of brick wall in a space hardly wide enough to admit two persons abreast. Then he is taken back to his cell, where he spends the remaining twenty-three and a half hours of the day.

It is remarkable that although the Moabit all over Germany (and Austria as well) are full there remains a surprising and increasing amount of revolutionary undercurrent in Germany. This cannot, however, get into print in Germany, but it gets into typewriting and mimeograph. In the form of leaflets, it makes its way into Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden, and, to a lesser extent, into Holland. It is active all the time. There is a good deal of it in the German Army and some in the Navy. When discovered among the soldiers it is dealt with by putting the offender in the most dangerous position at the front, a very old Prussian practice. You will not find it in any of the Socialist newspapers, most of which are either Government-controlled or Government-owned, such as *Vorwärts*, formerly an independent Socialist paper, but now in Government pay. You may find a little of it now and then in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, of Vienna.

I say without hesitation or fear of contradiction that the lack of food, which has been the chief cause of revolutions since the beginning of the world, has altered the whole situation of Germany in regard to the possibility of revolution. At one period of the war it was the fashion to say that the Germans were so docile and well drilled that they would never revolt. Then came the food riots, strikes, and other demonstrations of unrest, at Berlin, Essen, Hamburg, Kiel, Düsseldorf, Leipzig, and elsewhere; also in Austria, at Vienna and Prague, for instance. People then said that there might be a revolution in Germany after the war.

The war has now entered an entirely new phase. It began in 1914, when the German nation, a confident and well-fed people, thought that their army would be in Paris in six weeks. The position to-day is that the destitute populations of Germany and Austria think that they will bring the English, Americans, and French to their knees by the capture of Amiens and the Channel ports. In the opinion of the Northlife newspapers, which I entirely share, and it is a view held by a great many thinking Germans, such undoubted successes for Germany would in no way affect the ultimate situation. What, then, will be the position of the German people? Will the riots spread? What will be the attitude of the soldiers whose sympathy with the sufferings of their wives and children at home is known to favour peace at any price? Will the German people be physically able to go on with the war? I believe not.

I have been too long in Germany to be bluffed by the Kaiser's grandiloquent war messages; nor are even his own people bluffed by them. On February 21st, 1916, the Emperor spread his boastful report that his brave Brandenburgers had practically captured Verdun—thereby opening the road to Paris, the road to Peace, and the road to Food. He can still force his newspapers to fool the German nation. Many of his people are still being fooled, but hungry folk are not so easily duped as those who enjoy a good dinner.

Unless some miracle brings many millions of tons of food into Germany and Austria in 1918, I share the view of many Germans that there will be trouble from within.—*Daily Mail*.

(To be continued.)

WITH FISTS AND BAYONET

Lance-corporal A. Wischusen, R.E., who hails from Newport, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal as the result of his readiness with fist and bayonet during an exciting five minutes in a tunnel. When working with a tunnel reconnaissance party he, with his officer, who was wounded in the leg, met a party of the enemy, who signified that they wished to surrender. When he was about to pass the prisoners up the entrance of the tunnel an enemy officer treacherously struck him full in the face. He thereupon knocked this officer down, bayoneted the next, and threw a third on top of a bomb, the rest meanwhile, who were being covered by his officer, were then compelled to disclose the positions of the mine.

FATHOMS DEEP. IMPRISONED IN A SUBMARINE.

A great story may always be told simply. We published a few days ago the brief official note of an act of heroism which will ever claim a leading place in that long roll of noble deeds of self-sacrifice that has been so rapidly unfolded of late. It told of a naval hero, Commander Francis Goodhart, who gave his life in an effort to save his comrades imprisoned in a submarine which had become fast on the bottom in 38 ft. of water. Placing in his belt a small tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, he went into the conning-tower with the commanding officer determined to allow himself to be shot up to the surface. But the great adventure miscarried, and the hero paid the penalty with his life. Those who had the privilege of knowing Commander Goodhart declare that he was as modest as he was brave, and his fellow-prisoners remember with admiration the coolness displayed by him when he went forth to take the fraction of a chance of achieving his great purpose—a living man. His last remark to the commanding officer was: "If I don't get up the tin cylinder will."

The circumstances which called forth this signal heroism may now be referred to. There are displayed in the narrative elements of courage, resource, and daring that grip the imagination. A representative of *The Daily Telegraph*, who has had an opportunity of conversing with one of the rescued sailors, who owed his life to the gallantry of the submarine's Commanding Officer, writes: "I confess that it was a hard task to break through that thick crust of taciturnity behind which our sailors so consistently hide their best qualities. The men who do most generally speak least. I got a version of the story from one of its central figures in reluctant sentences. One had almost as soon have squeezed water from a stone, but the big, hard-knit man—an indomitable spirit encased in a frame of steel—gave me ultimately the grim tale—one of the grimmest in the annals of the sea. He told me that he had observed in a long life spent afloat that it was the unexpected thing that almost always 'broke the biggest'."

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.
"And surely," he added, "this affair was the most unexpected and the biggest that ever Fate forced me to have a hand in. What exactly happened to our craft (a submarine) I'm not going to stay to tell you, for the simple reason that I don't know myself. We were a goodly company on board that mechanical whale—a handsome fish, I can assure you—and no man of us even dreamt of the trick she was to play us. She made us wonder, and, incidentally, transformed us into Jonahs. She took a header many fathoms deep, as indeed, she was intended to do, but where the surprise and disappointment came in were in the fact that she elected to remain at the bottom far beyond her proper time. The Book tells us that Jonah—he was alone, too, poor fellow—was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. We did not exceed his record, but ran it close. We were in the belly of our whale, lying fathoms deep, part of three days and part of three nights."

Then the smile on the mariner's face vanished.
"Such three days and three nights have never passed over my head before," he said, slowly and reflectively. "They aged myself and my fellow prisoners by years, I reckon. I'm told that I was about the last to abandon hope. I've always been a good clinger in that respect. It's a small ray that does not get about my heart—but this time it was pretty pitch-dark. When the first night of imprisonment passed, and it appeared from our watches—we had artificial light enough to see the time—that the dawn of a new day had come with sign of release, some of the company threatened to chuck hope. But others of us put as bright a face on a black outlook as we could, and gave them such cheer as a waterless and breadless situation would allow. Of course, too, we had to remember that our air supply was running out."

"Speak of dropping sovereigns down a well! Every tick of my watch I knew was as a lost sovereign, so far as air was concerned. But those of us who were blessed with big batteries of optimism did our best to distribute the current, and so the time dragged on. Then a great thing happened. Two heroes came forward and offered to risk all in an attempt to win to the surface. All honour to them. How they did it and at what a cost may be told later on, but the thing was done, and the outer world was thus made aware of our terrible plight. That much we realized when we knew of the presence of divers about our craft. What a relief! We had been 'located,' practical measures were being taken for our salvage, and that splendid prospect made us take in a draught of new life. Artificial light was fast falling, but hope was burning brightly, so what did it matter!"

"Our ordeal as it turned out was but a young thing as yet, however. We had still a long way to go. The day dragged through, and when we entered on the silence and uncertainty of the night we

were a forlorn enough lot, I can assure you. The nerve of the toughest of us was wearing thin. My fear that it might snap suddenly all round was not realised, however, for we were given further indications, which our practical ears were not slow to catch, that the great work of rescue was well in hand. The constant tapping of the divers outside was a cheering sound, and brought hope to those of us who, in the steadily increasing stillness of the atmosphere were now breathing hard to live."

"But rescue was long delayed, and in the early hours of the following day most of us wrote our last farewell to our loved ones—short, tender messages scrawled in pencil—and some of us made our wills. Then, as if by a miracle, three strong strands in the ladder of escape came to us from above. Exactly in what manner this was made possible I cannot tell you. We got air, water, and food, in only the smallest quantities, but just enough to stir us into new life. That was a god-send as welcome as it was unexpected. And we had not to wait long for the opening of our prison door. When the details of that liberation are given it will cause surprise and congratulation everywhere. It verges on the miraculous. When we scrambled into freedom we were in a dazed and shaken lot of men, but I warrant you our hearts were full of gratitude to God for saving mercies."

RESTORED TO LIFE.
It was left to others to give me fuller details of the impression caused by the unexpected arrival of the three "strands" in the life ladder. The first was air—life-giving air—which, was forced into the stifling compartment from above. The boon came just in time; the prisoners had had about fifty hours of captivity, their last light was burning dimly, and the atmosphere of their prison house was vile. More than this, the effect of the tiny air current was instantaneous. The senseless men stirred as if in troubled sleep, and opened their eyes, breathing hard, whilst those of the company who had stood up to the ordeal with all their senses about them felt instantly the glorious effect of the air draught.

The second strand was water—fresh, cold water—also forced down by the splendid salvage party. The quantity was very small—only a sip to each—but, oh! the refreshment of it! "We were parched in lip and mouth and throat," said one of the prisoners, "and never was a drop of water more welcome." The third strand was found, pellets of compressed food.

The men were most thankfully the unexpected recipients of a triple blessing which brought to them a strong ray of hope in what had come to be a hopeless plight. The salvage party had accomplished almost the impossible. And this was not their greatest achievement. It was the forcing of a way of escape for the men after they had been evidently hopelessly entombed that was the marvel. Ingenuity backed up by tireless tenacity, resourcefulness that absolutely refused to own either defeat or despair, and such practical appliances as, probably only Britons could devise and bring into operation at the shortest notice, triumphed over difficulties that seemed insuperable. It was a miracle of accomplishment, yet another tribute to the brains that have brought us a position of pre-eminence in the nautical world, and shall keep us there to all time. But this miracle of accomplishment was made possible only by an act of daring which cost one hero his life, and almost led to the sacrifice of another. Knowing as they did that the chance of reaching the surface from such a depth offered only the slenderest chance of success, they determined to lead the forlorn hope. Could anything save British heroism rise to such heights as that?

What a picture for brush or pen is offered in the scene of rescue in the dead of night, when these dazed prisoners won once again their liberty. They came forth in single file from the prison-house. Near the head of the procession was a bronzed sailor, one whose coolness in the dragging hours of extremity had done much to maintain the flickering life of his comrades. He thrust out at arm's-length his oil-skin, and followed with a wonderfully nimble step, thus providing the only touch of lightness in the grim tragedy.

Who can attempt to gauge the depth of feeling of these newly-liberated men? Never did the stars seem so bright to them as they did on that memorable night; never, surely, was freedom more highly prized, and certainly never was frost, frosty air breathed with such gusto. Some little distance away goitly shelter was awaiting them, and from there they despatched hurried messages to loved ones at home, to relieve hearts nearly broken by suspense. And a while later a grateful little company boarded read to them by one of the survivors the motrical version of the 124th Psalm. They needed no preacher to interpret to them its beauty and its significance—for they had been there, and they know.

And as fierce floods
Before them all things down,
So had they brought
Our soul to death quite down.
Even as a bird
Out of the fowler's snare
Escapes away,
So is our soul set free.
Broke are their nets,
And thus escaped we.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was only mutual artillery firing in the different sectors.

LONDON, June 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather yesterday was unfavourable, but our aeroplanes observed hostile batteries and carried out reconnaissances.

We destroyed 10 machines and drove down four. Seven of ours are missing. We dropped ten tons of bombs during the day and night.

NIGHT PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In patrol encounters during the night in the neighbourhood of Boyelles we inflicted casualties on the enemy. SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful minor operation on the night of the 26th in which we took possession of a hostile strong point westward of Vieux Berguin and captured a number of prisoners and some machine-guns.

Hostile artillery is active at different points between Givency and Robecq. The enemy gas-shelled the north-eastern portion of Nieppe Forest.

GOOD AVIATION WORK.

LONDON, June 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports an aviation says we brought down seven German machines and drove down two uncontrollable. Two British are missing.

Improved weather has enabled more photographic artillery observation than for some time.

Day bombers dropped 14 tons of bombs on railway stations, dumps, and transport billets, and also on Bruges docks. Night bombers dropped six tons of bombs on various targets. All returned.

AMERICAN LINES ADVANCED.

LONDON, June 27th.

An American official message dated the 26th inst. says:—Our infantry, supported by artillery on the 26th inst., attacked the enemy's position southward of Troy and advanced our lines. We took 240 prisoners and 19 machine-guns.

Successful hostile counter-attacks broke down with losses.

Our aviators on the night of the 25th again successfully bombed the railroad station and yards at Conflans.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 26th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors southward of the Scarpe, but were thrown back by our counter-attack.

Near Feuchy, Neuville-Vitasse and elsewhere the attacks broke down.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, June 27th.

A French communiqué states there has been fairly lively artillery south of the Aisne in the region of Coevres. The French carried out three raids in the Vosges and took prisoners.

AMERICANS AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, June 27th.

A French communiqué states:—North-west of Montdidier we carried out a raid to the north of Grivesnes Park, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners.

The Americans in an operation yesterday evening in the region of Belleau Wood captured 364 prisoners, including five officers.

During the 25th inst., 22 enemy aeroplanes were brought down and over 17 tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes, ammunition dumps and cantonments in the battle zone. Explosions and fires were observed.

AMERICANS REPULSE RAIDERS.

LONDON, June 27th.

An American official message states that Americans repulsed raiding parties in the Vosges.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

LONDON, June 27th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We heavily repulsed strong thrusts on the Zugna Ridge.

The bitter struggle on June 24th ended in a complete Italian failure, which was most perceptible in the disputed regions of Asolone and Monte Pertico. Our detachments pursuing the enemy captured several sectors of his front line. All the Italian efforts to recapture the ground lost on June 15th sanguinarily failed.

An Austrian official message claims that the Italian unsuccessfully attempted to capture Col del Rosso. The Italians endeavouring to cross the Piave in boats near Pontez were destroyed.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 27th.

An Italian official message states:—We took 508 prisoners during the operation of extending the bridgehead at Caposile on the 25th inst.

BELLIGERENTS SURVEY SITUATION.

LONDON, June 26th.

There is little change in the Italian military situation, both belligerents apparently surveying the position.

The Italians have decided to discontinue operations in the Valbella mountain sector.

After capturing a small quantity of ground and some prisoners, the Italians advanced a mile in the Grappa region and to within 500 yards of the front held on June 15th.

The total number of prisoners south-west of Asolone has now reached 1,700.

The Piave is still flooded, preventing the establishment of new Italian bridges.

In the sector between the new and the old Piave, operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The Italians have claimed about two-thirds of the ground occupied by the Austrians, who are fighting very well.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 26th.

There is much comment on the fact that no Austrian communiqué have been published in Spain for three days. The Austrian Embassy naively explains this as being due to wireless irregularities.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE IN PREPARATION.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.

Cables from the Italian Headquarters state that the heavy Austrian losses on the Piave were due to the failure of the Austrian General Staff to provide for the possibility of defeat.

Documents found on prisoners show that the Austrians not only depended on requisitioning Italian foodstuffs, but also provided for Italian prisoners building bridges across the Piave and fortifications.

ROME, June 26th.

There are indications that the Italians are preparing for an offensive in the Trentino.

ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Italian General Staff estimates that the recent enemy losses were at least 150,000.

The Staff also states that the Austrian claim that the Italian losses total 150,000, culled on June 25th, is numerically exaggerated. The losses are certainly nothing approaching that figure.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN THE AIR.

LONDON, June 26th.

The British Air Ministry, in an official communication, describe the successful attacks on the night of the 25th on an enemy aerodrome at Belchem. Observation was difficult but much damage is believed to have been done and a fire was started. Bombs were released at a low altitude and machine-guns fired into the hangars.

Low fliers machine-gunned trains and dropped a large number of bombs on railway sidings at Metzablon. The railway establishment and powderworks at Karlsruhe were attacked with good results. On the 26th inst the powderworks and main-station and other railway buildings were hit.

The formations were heavily attacked by hostile aeroplanes. Three British have not returned.

RAID ON PARIS.

LONDON, June 27th.

A French official message states that several groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening. They met with a most furious barrage. A number of bombs were dropped. The "All clear" was sounded at 12.35 a.m.

NAVAL AVIATORS BOMB BRUGES AND OSTEND.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Admiralty announces that Air Force contingents attached to the Navy, between June 26th and June 23rd, dropped four tons of bombs on quays and sheds at Bruges and Ostend Docks, and also bombed an aerodrome at Maria-Kereke.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEMobilISATION OF POLISH CORPS.

LONDON, June 27th.

According to the Lokalanzeiger the demobilisation of the first Polish Corps continues.

The Lokalanzeiger's correspondent at Kioff says the negotiations between the German and Polish military authorities failed, the latter refusing to work with German troops. Consequently demobilisation of the first German corps continues.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Press Bureau announces that two cases of pneumonic plague occurred in East Suffolk. Both cases were fatal. No further cases are anticipated.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

POLITICAL TRUCE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Labour Conference resolved by 1,704,000 to 951,000 to dissolve the political truce.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Morning Post understands that the Imperial War Conference is unlikely to take action on the suggestion that it should deal with Irish Home Rule.

It is believed at Westminster that the decision of the Labour Conference indicates freedom of action in the constituent rather than a new development in the Commons. It is unlikely that the Labour Ministers will resign from the Government.

BARON VON KUEHLMANN'S SPEECH.

GERMANS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The debate in the Reichstag, following Baron von Kuehlmann's speech, showed that all parties, except the extreme Left, were disappointed at its gloominess, especially with the talk of a prolonged war and the ignoring of German victories.

Baron von Kuehlmann, replying, endeavoured to placate the members by admitting that German military success must precede peace negotiations.

PROTEST FROM ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

It is reported that the Army Headquarters protested against the speech, and that Count Hertling's repudiation of Baron Kuehlmann's pessimism and also Baron Kuehlmann's recantation were made in obedience to the "All Highest" command.

Another remarkable utterance in the debate was a speech of the Progressive, Herr Naumann, which was telegraphed fully to Amsterdam by order of the Foreign Office, an honour usually reserved to important Ministerial pronouncements.

Herr Naumann pleaded for peace based on the realisation of the impossibility of a complete German victory. He said that hundreds of thousands of German soldiers thought, similarly to Baron von Kuehlmann, and were sick of the promise "victory next time."

(The first part of this message is missing.)

PAYING THE PENALTY.

BARSE, June 27th.

It is rumoured in Berlin that Baron von Kuehlmann is about to resign.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Lords resumed the debate on Lord Parmoor's motion approving the principle of a League of Nations.

Earl Curzon said that a League ought to be established immediately after the war. He pointed out that League already existed, namely the British Empire and the League of Allied nations numbering 20 to 30 which had resolved to resist German militarism. Also there was the Versailles Council. These Leagues represented two-fifths of the human race and until Germany was defeated it was impossible to admit her to the League. British and American opinion regarding the principle was ahead of that of the other Allies and therefore they must proceed warily. The Government were in earnest as regards the necessity of the League and were exploring the matter and would soon exchange ideas with the Allies.

Earl Curzon accepted Lord Bryce's amendment instructing the Government to study the conditions required for the realisation of a League of Nations.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXCHANGE BREAK DOWN.

Moscow, June 27th.

Serious differences of opinion resulted in the suspension of the Germano-Russian Commission for the exchange of prisoners of war.

The fact that the Russian prisoners vastly outnumber the German led the Russians to propose a proportional exchange, but the Germans would only agree to a man for man exchange, thus retaining a large surplus for warwork.

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

HEAVY DIRECT TAXATION FORESHADOWED.

MELBOURNE, June 27th.

The acting Premier of the Commonwealth, Mr. Watt, said that heavy direct taxation would be necessary in the near future.

A defensive Alliance between Australia, New Zealand and some of the Pacific Islands was probable after the war.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

SPEECH BY LORD FRENCH.

LONDON, June 27th.

Lord French, speaking at Belfast, said that voluntary recruiting would be prosecuted under every consideration, but if the numbers required were not obtained and compulsion was necessary, then the number would be regulated by the population as elsewhere in the Empire.

SCHEME OF FEDERATION.

A Parliamentary deputation waited on Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of a scheme of federation for the United Kingdom. It is understood that the Premier was friendly and sympathetic but could not encourage the idea that the Government could tackle so grave a problem in war-time without clear evidence of a public demand.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

LONDON, June 26th.

What is described as the most momentous British Labour Party Conference ever held opened under the presidency of Mr. W. F. Purdy. The foreign delegates included M. Branting, M. Albert Thomas, M. Wille Vanderveldt, M. Camille Huysmans, but not M. Trotsky.

Mr. Purdy said it was desirable to ally the industrial wing of the Labour movement to the political wing, but a national party, such as they now aimed at, could not be erected on a purely industrial or craft basis. But let us not forget that all plans of reconstruction, and all hopes of rebuilding a better social and industrial life after the war, depend on the one cardinal fact of winning the war—General strategy—winning the war out of a spirit of revenge, but because Labour all over the world has everything to gain by crushing military domination, which has been the outstanding policy of the Central Powers for generations. The Russian and Roumanian peace conditions throw an illuminating light on the peace terms that the Central Powers would impose if they could obtain victory. We cannot and will not accept any such terms. (Cheers.) The war aims of the Trades Union and Labour movement represent what we are fighting for, not negotiating for. In order to secure those aims, national unity is essential. National necessities must be made the measure of mutual loyalty in the face of common dangers.

M. KERENSKY'S SENSATIONAL APPEARANCE.

An unexpected sensation was created when, after the President's address, M. Kerensky was introduced and addressed the delegates in Russian.

M. Kerensky, who was received with loud cheers, said he was very much impressed with his reception, which he appreciated as an expression of sympathy towards Russian democracy, which was fighting for ideals common to them all. He had just come straight from Moscow, and it was his duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell them, and the English people and the people of the whole world, that the Russian people and Russian democracy were fighting against tyranny.

M. Kerensky, concluding, said: "You may break the Russian people, but you cannot exterminate them. I am certain that the Russian people will shortly join you in fighting for the great cause of freedom."

Disorder and interruption followed, in the course of which the delegate who objected to the presence of M. Kerensky was expelled by a unanimous vote.

M. Branting addresses the Conference on June 27th.

FRENCH SEAMEN AND GERMANS.

PARIS, June 26th.

M. Rivelli, Secretary of the French Navy League, states that French seamen will not sail with Germans after the war.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT EKATERINBURG.

AMSTERDAM, June 26th.

A Moscow telegram states that Czechoslovak troops have entered Ekaterinburg, where heavy fighting is occurring.

In connection with the above it is understood that the ex-Bar is at Ekaterinburg, but there is no confirmation of the rumours that he has been assassinated.

ANTI-BOLSHEVİK MOVEMENT.

LONDON, June 26th.

A message from Amsterdam says that it is learned from Moscow that the anti-Bolshevik movement is growing. Hunger revolts are increasing and martial law has been proclaimed in the Government of Ufa and the Government and town of Novogorod. The situation in the Government of Saratoff is serious.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

LONDON, June 26th.

Replying to the criticism of Herr Wermar, Baron Kuehlmann denied that his speech was intended to appeal to England's goodwill. "Have we not during the past few months gained victories of such a magnitude never before recorded in history? Do not our enemies to-day expect fresh blows? Should not all this bring them to reflect that it may be more prudent to indicate the road to peace by negotiation?"

THE ONLY WAY.

LONDON, June 26th.

Commenting on Baron Kuehlmann's speech, *Forwards* says Baron Kuehlmann recognises that the only way to end the war is by understanding and that, therefore, he must proceed on that road to the very end.

NO VITAL NOVELTY.

LONDON, June 26th.

The French newspapers all agree that the speech contains no vital novelty.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL OPINION.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.

Officials regard Baron Kuehlmann's declaration of war aims as merely another phase of the Germans' old cycle of military drives and peace offensives.

In trying to fasten the responsibility for the war on Russia, officials are of opinion that Baron Kuehlmann is trying to invite peace proposals from the West before the tide, already turning, begins to run too strongly against the Teutons.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEW.

LONDON, June 26th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting of the Victoria League at the Guildhall, said the Imperial War Cabinet was a creation of the war, and rising out of necessities. He was confident it would never be allowed to drop. (Cheers.) To sit on such a body was a liberal political education. If anything were needed to stir the people to a sterner resolve, it would be found in the speech of Baron Kuehlmann. A German peace resolution was one thing, but a German peace was quite a different thing. Might made right, and where there was no might there was no right. We should remain at war until that doctrine had been beaten to the ground.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICANS PREPARING TO CROSS THE RHINE.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

Mr. Bidland, the member in charge of the Fortification Bill, to which reference was made in the cables yesterday, said it gave the country an idea of the huge scale on which American military plans were based. The only inference was that the American army would be prepared to cross the Rhine in full force commensurate with all possible obstacles.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING TURKS' ACTION IN TABRIZ.

LONDON, June 26th.

A message from Washington states that the American Government has again enquired from Sweden regarding the Turks seizing the American Consulate and looting the American hospital at Tabriz.

The State Department has already twice asked Sweden to report on the facts, and has also made a similar request to Spain.

The American officials emphasise that the State Department does not blame the Swedish or Spanish Foreign Ministers for the delay, which is attributed to action in Constantinople.

ARTILLERY FOR WESTERN FRONT.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.

The House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee has approved the Fortifications Bill carrying 4,435 million dollars, principally for the production of field artillery and heavy guns for the Western Front. The latter will be mounted on rail cars or be motorised for rapid transportation.

THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

Mr. Baker states that of the 900,000 American troops landed in France, between 60 and 70 per cent. are actually fighting troops.

TITLE OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Bollaers, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was of opinion there was no reason to alter the title of Colonial Secretary.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, June 26th.

At a meeting of the anti-Conscription Conference at Dublin, the Lord Mayor announced that he had presented the Conference's address to President Wilson to the American Ambassador in London, with a letter explaining that he did so because the Foreign Office refused him passports to America unless the address was submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, which he (the Lord Mayor) refused to do.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVE BOARD.

Rome, June 26th.

Mr. Lubin, the American delegate who is responsible for the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture, now proposes that Allied countries should create an International Reserve Board, on the American plan, to regulate the ebb and flow of gold, supervise the rates of interest and exchange and also issue international notes and co-ordinate all problems relating to war bonds issued by the Allies.

ENEMY CURRENCY DEPRECIATES.

LONDON, June 26th.

It is noteworthy that ever since the beginning of March and during the new enemy offensive, the value of the German mark and the Austrian krona has steadily fallen in neutral exchanges. Quotations, for example, show that 46.03 kronen were obtainable for the £1 on June 24th, as compared with 39.275 on May 25th. Similarly, 27.86 marks equalled £1 on June 24th, as compared with 24.33 on May 25th. The pre-war parities were 24 kronen and 20.04 marks to £1.

WOMEN FOR THE LAND.

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL.

LONDON, June 26th.

Mr. Lloyd George, appealing to the women of Great Britain to work on the land, says that the harvest, in which are centred the hope and faith of our soldiers that their own heroic struggle will not be in vain, is endangered for want of labour owing to the calling off of men for military purposes. There is not a moment to lose. Every young, strong woman who is not already engaged on essential work should follow the splendid example of the Women's Land Army and share in the privilege and duty of working in the fields of Great Britain. Women had never failed the country yet and would not fail her in this grave hour.

BIG SCHEME OF FARM COLONIES.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Lords, the Small Holdings Colonies Bill, for taking 60,000 acres in England and Wales, and 20,000 in Scotland as farm colonies for discharged soldiers, passed its second reading.

This measure amends the earlier Act under which only 8,000 acres were appropriated.

IMPENDING APPEAL.

LONDON, June 26th.

Mr. Hodge, in a speech in London, announced that he was about to appeal for £3,000,000 for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

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SHANGHAI KEEA	SADO MARU ... 12,500 Tons	9th July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 Tons	19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 Tons	20th July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 Tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.

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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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† SUWA MARU ... 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.
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KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 27th Aug.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
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ANYO MARU	18,400	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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